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Fraud in the Pharmaceutical Industry

The United States qui tam Whistleblower Law

Outline

- Pharma Fraud Overview
- ▶ The False Claims Act *Qui Tam* Whistleblower Law
- FCA Qui Tam Pharma Fraud Settlements 2000-2012
- ▶ Who are the Whistleblowers?
- Case Study: *U.S. ex rel. Eckard v. GlaxoSmithKline*, 04 CV10375 (JLT) (D.Mass.)
- Preventing Pharma Fraud

Fraud by Pharma

- Illegal marketing and promotion
- Kickbacks to health care providers and others
- Distributing adulterated drugs
- Overcharging government health programs
- ▶ False or misleading clinical data provided to FDA and consumers
- Price fixing and monopoly practices

False Claims Act *Qui Tam* Law

- Creates a civil cause of action for fraud on the government
- Treble damages and penalties of \$5,500-\$11,000 per violation
- Action can be brought both by the government and by a private citizen in the name of the government (the *qui tam* "relator")
- Relator is entitled to receive up to 30% of the proceeds plus attorneys fees and costs
- ▶ 15% minimum share (with exceptions)

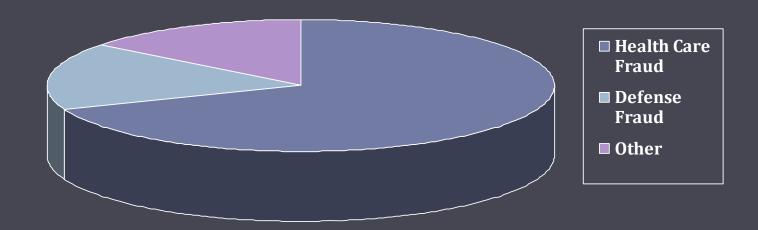
A Short History

- Passed by the Lincoln Administration in 1863.
 - The *qui tam* law is "firmly rooted in the American legal tradition."
- A bi-partisan initiative: strengthened by Reagan in 1986 and Obama in 2009
 - ▶ The *qui tam* law is a "public-private partnership."
- ▶ 29 States and the District of Columbia now have *qui* tam statutes.

FCA Recoveries 1987-2012

- ▶ Total: \$35 billion
 - ▶ \$24 billion qui tam
- Health Care Fraud: \$24 billion
 - ▶ \$18 billion qui tam

- Defense Fraud: \$5 billion
 - ▶ Other: \$6 billion



Qui Tam Procedure

- Relator files Complaint under seal in federal court and serves the Complaint and statement of material facts on DOJ
- DOJ investigates and decides whether to intervene in the action or decline to do so
- Relator may proceed if DOJ declines

Checks and Balances

- Cases are barred if the allegations are substantially the same as those:
 - on the public record
 - in an existing filed case
- Defendant may recover attorneys fees and costs from relator if case is "frivolous or vexatious"

more ...

Checks and Balances (cont.)

Relator who "planned and initiated" the violations may receive zero, in the court's discretion

Relator who is criminally convicted in relation to the violations must receive zero

Potential Collateral Consequences

- Criminal prosecution
- Corporate Integrity Agreements
- Class/shareholder/SEC/private insurer actions
- Exclusion from federal programs
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act actions
- Cessation of conduct and deterrence

Pharma Fraud *Qui Tam* Cases

More than \$20 billion in civil recoveries and criminal fines between 2000 and 2012

Pharmaceutical Company	Date Settled	Primary Fraud Alleged	Whistleblower/s	Criminal Fine	Civil Settlement	Total Recovery
GlaxoSmithKline	7/2/2012	Off-label promotion; kickbacks; failing to report safety data; pricing fraud	4 GSK employees, incl. Snr Marketing Manager and Regional VP	\$1 Billion	\$2 Billion	\$3 Billion
Pfizer	9/2/2009	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Several Pfizer sales reps	\$1.3 Billion	\$1 Billion	\$2.3 Billion
Abbott Laboratories	5/7/2012	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Several Abbott sales reps	\$800 Million	\$800 Million	\$1.6 Billion
Eli Lilly	1/15/2009	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Several Eli Lilly sales reps	\$615 Million	\$800 Million	\$1.415 Billion
Merck	11/22/2011	Off-label promotion	Unidentified whistleblower(s)	\$ 321.6 Million	\$628.3 Million	\$950 Million
TAP Pharmaceuticals	10/3/2001	Marketing the spread; kickbacks	TAP V-P of Sales and HMO Medical Director	\$290 Million	\$585 Million	\$875 Million
GlaxoSmithKline	10/26/2010	Manufactured and sold adulterated drug products	GSK Global Quality Assurance Manager	\$150 Million	\$600 Million	\$750 Million
Serono	10/17/2005	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	5 Serono employees (Lab and Sales)	\$136.9 Million	\$567 Million	\$704 Million
Merck	2/7/2008	Concealing Best Price; kickbacks	Merck District Sales Manager/Physician		\$650 Million	\$650 Million
Allergan Inc.	9/1/2010	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Allergan Managers and consultant	\$375 Million	\$225 Million	\$600 Million
AstraZeneca	4/27/2010	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	AstraZeneca sales rep		\$520 Million	\$520 Million
Bristol-Myers Squibb	7/28/2007	Off-label promotion; marketing the spread	Independent Pharmacy and others		\$515 Million	\$515 Million
Schering Plough	8/29/2006	Concealing Best Price; off-label promotion	3 Schering Plough sales reps	\$180 Million	\$255 Million	\$435 Million
Warner-Lambert	5/13/2004	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Warner Lambert Medical Liaison	\$240 Million	\$190 Million	\$430 Million
Cephalon	9/29/2008	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	3 Cephalon sales representatives	\$50 Million	\$375 Million	\$425 Million
Novartis Pharmaceuticals	9/30/2010	Off-label promotion; kickbacks	Former sales representatives	\$185 Million	\$237.5 Million	\$422.5 Million
Abbott, B. Braun and Roxane Laboratories	12/7/2010	Marketing the spread	Independent pharmacy		\$421.1 Million	\$421.1 Million
Elan	7/15/10 & 12/15/10	Off-label promotion	Physician	\$100 Million	\$317.5 Million	\$417.5 Million

Off-label Marketing/Kickbacks

- Marketing FDA-approved drug for non-FDA approved purposes
- Cases:
 - Pfizer
 - ▶ Ely Lilly
 - Serono
 - Allergan
 - ▶ AstraZeneca
 - Bristol Myers
 - Schering Plough
 - **▶** GSK

- Cephalon
- J&J
- Novartis
- ▶ Alpharma
- Intermune
- Elan
- Forest
- Merck

Pricing/Kickbacks (AWP)

- Inflating the price paid by the government (the "AWP") while discounting to other purchasers.
- "Marketing the spread"
- Cases:
 - ▶ TAP
 - AstraZeneca
 - Aventis
 - Bristol Meyers Squibb
 - Abbott
 - Mylan

- GlaxoSmithKline
- Schering Plough
- Teva
- Actavis
- Bayer
- PAR
- Sandoz

Pricing/Kickbacks ("Best Price")

- Concealing the "Best Price" paid by commercial customers
 - "Private Labeling"
 - Bayer
 - **GSK**
 - ▶ Rebates and grants to HMOs
 - Schering Plough/Pfizer/TAP
 - Nominal Pricing
 - Merck

Adulterated Drugs

- ► Failure to follow current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMPs) resulting in government paying for adulterated drugs
- Case: GlaxoSmithKline

Who are the Whistleblowers?

- Corporate employees (current, former)
- Customers, e.g., doctors, pharmacists, HMO employees
- Patients



Executives and Managers

Company	Year	Relator	Recovery
Columbia/HCA	2003	Divisional Reimbursement Supervisor/Hospital CFO	\$881M
TAP	2001	TAP V-P of Sales/HMO Medical Director	\$875M
GlaxoSmithKline	2010	Global Quality Assurance Manager	\$750M
Columbia/HCA	2000	V-P of affiliated home health company/Others	\$745M
Merck	2008	Merck District Sales Manager/Physician	\$650M
Allergan	2010	Allergan Policy Manager and Account Manager	\$600M
Gambro	2004	Chief Medical Officer	\$350M
Schering Plough	2004	Three Schering Senior Managers	\$345M
SmithKlineBeecham	1997	SKB Medical Director/Senior Billings System Analyst	\$325M
Bayer	2003	Bayer Corporate Marketing Executive	\$257M
National Health Labs	1992	NHL Sales Manager	\$149M
King	2004	King Director of Contracts and National Accounts	\$124M
Pfizer	2002	Pfizer National Account Manager	\$49M

Case Study: <u>U.S. et al. ex rel. Cheryl Eckard v.</u> GlaxoSmithKline and SB Pharmco Puerto Rico

- Qui Tam case filed February 2004 by former Manager of Global Quality Assurance
- \$750 million settlement and plea October 2010
 - ▶ \$600 million civil settlement resolved allegations that GSK sold the government four products that were adulterated: Bactroban, Kytril, Avandamet and Paxil CR
 - ▶ \$150 million criminal fine and guilty plea by SB Pharmco to releasing batches of those products in interstate commerce with intent to defraud and mislead

Preventing Pharma Fraud: which of these strategies will work best?

- Criminally prosecute executives
- Exclude pharma companies and executives from government programs
- Pass more laws and regulations
- Strengthen laws that work
- Give regulatory and enforcement agencies more resources
- Self-regulation and effective corporate compliance programs

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Questions?